STN Search History

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:43:37 ON 28 FEB 2006

L1 2956 (VACCINE OR DTP OR DPT OR BOOSTER) AND (REDUC? OR LOW?) (S) (ALUM? OR DIPHTHERIA OR TETAN? OR TOXIN# OR TOXOID#)

L7 8 L6 AND (DIPHTHERIA OR TETAN? OR DTP OR DPT) AND (VACCINE OR BOOSTER)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:43:37 ON 28 FEB 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 08:44:02 ON 28 FEB 2006

L1 2956 S (VACCINE OR DTP OR DPT OR BOOSTER) AND (REDUC? OR LOW?) (S) (
L2 768 S L1 AND (DIPHTHERIA (P) TETAN? (P) (PERTUSSIS OR POLIO?))
L3 1564 S L1 AND (REDUC? OR LOW?) (S) (DIPHTHERIA OR TETAN?)
L4 212 S L1 AND (REDUC? OR LOW?) (5N) (ALUM?)
L5 85 DUP REM L4 (127 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 57 S L5 AND PY<1999
L7 8 S L6 AND (DIPHTHERIA OR TETAN? OR DTP OR DPT) AND (VACCINE OR
L8 49 S L6 NOT L7
L9 0 S L8 AND (LOW? OR REDUC?) (S) TETAN? (S) DIPHTH?
L10 3 S L8 AND (DTP? OR DTAP OR ADTP OR DPT)
L11 647 S L3 AND (LOW? OR REDUC?) (S) DIPHTH? (S) TETAN?
L12 522 S L11 AND L2
L13 232 S L12 AND PY<1999
L14 258 S L3 AND (LOW? OR REDUC?) (6N) DIPHTH? (6N) TETAN?
L15 75 S L13 AND L14
L16 43 DUP REM L15 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17 417 S L3 AND (REDUC? OR LOW?) (5N) (DIPHTH? OR TETAN?) NOT L11
L18 189 DUP REM L17 (228 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19 120 S L18 AND PY<1999
L20 15 S L19 AND ((REDUC? OR LOW?) (5N) (TETAN? OR DIPHTH?))/TI

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97185150 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9032891
TI Single shot with **tetanus** toxoid in biodegradable microspheres protects mice despite acid-induced denaturation of the antigen.
AU Kersten G F; Donders D; Akkermans A; Beuvery E C
CS National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection, Department of Product and Process Development, Bilthoven, The Netherlands.
SO Vaccine, **(1996 Dec)** Vol. 14, No. 17-18, pp. 1627-32.
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199705
ED Entered STN: 19970523
Last Updated on STN: 19970523
Entered Medline: 19970509
AB **Tetanus** toxoid encapsulated in microspheres consisting of biodegradable polyesters, prepared by four different manufacturers were evaluated with respect to antigenic load, in vitro release pattern, antigen integrity and immunogenicity. In vitro release studies over periods up to 140 days indicated that only during the first days **tetanus** toxoid was released. Although some preparations were designed to release their antigen content in a pulsatile manner, this was never observed in vitro. A single immunization with 0.3 Lf **tetanus toxoid** in microspheres induced substantial humoral responses, in most cases higher than one immunization with plain **tetanus toxoid**, sometimes higher than one dose of **alum**-adsorbed **toxoid** but always **lower** than **booster** immunizations. It is shown that the moderate (no **booster** effect) performance of the microsphere preparations is probably due to acid induced denaturation of the antigen. Despite this drawback, protection level in mice after challenge with 50 LD50 1 year after one immunization with microspheres was, on average, substantially higher than mice receiving plain **tetanus** toxoid.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96155147 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8585294
TI Adjuvanticity of aluminium hydroxide and calcium phosphate in **diphtheria-tetanus vaccines**--I.
AU Aggerbeck H; Heron I
CS Statens Seruminstitut, Bacterial Vaccine Department, Copenhagen, Denmark.
SO Vaccine, **(1995 Oct)** Vol. 13, No. 14, pp. 1360-5.
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199603
ED Entered STN: 19960327
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19960319
AB The potencies of two **diphtheria-tetanus vaccines** (DT) adsorbed to either aluminium hydroxide or calcium phosphate were compared in mice and guinea pigs. The **vaccines** were made from the same batches of purified toxoids and contained the same amounts of antigens. Immunizations were done once or twice with different doses of **vaccine** injected undiluted, diluted in saline or diluted in the corresponding adjuvant. The various potency assays showed that the adjuvanticity of calcium phosphate was **lower** than or equal to **aluminium** hydroxide. Despite the range of potency assays done, none of the methods reflected the efficacy of these **vaccines** in revaccination of humans. A simplified potency assay is suggested for release of final **vaccine** formulations to reduce the number of animals in quality control.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:275303 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598289603
TI Can **reductions** in **diphtheria toxoid** or **aluminum** content **reduce** the reactogenicity of **booster** doses of **DPT vaccine**?.
AU Scheifele, David W. [Reprint author]; Meekison, William; Guasparini, Roland; Barreto, Luis
CS Vaccine Eval. Cent., 950 West 28th Ave., Vancouver, BC V5Z 4H4, Canada
SO Immunology and Infectious Diseases (Oxford), (**1995**) Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 73-77.
CODEN: IINDEK. ISSN: 0959-4957.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 1995
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 1995
AB Large local reactions often follow **booster** doses of the **diphtheria**-pertussis-**tetanus** (**DPT**) **vaccine** used in Canada. Their cause is uncertain but the relatively large dose of **diphtheria** toxoid is a possible contributor. This study was designed to determine if **vaccines** containing less **diphtheria** toxoid (25, 15 or 10 Lf per dose) and/or aluminum (0.33 or 0.17 mg per dose) would cause fewer adverse effects. Subjects included 373 healthy 4- to 6-year-olds due for a fifth dose of **DPT vaccine**. They were randomly assigned to receive one of five **DPT vaccines**, in double-blinded fashion. Local and systemic adverse reactions were assessed 24 h post-immunization by visiting research nurses. Blood was tested for antitoxins prior to and 4 weeks after immunization. The lot of standard **vaccine** caused fever in 21.9% and gtoreq 50 mm of injection site redness in 49.3% and swelling in 41.0%. Limited arm movement was detected in 26% and was severe in 5.5%. None of the modified **vaccines** reduced such morbidity significantly. All formulations produced large increases in **tetanus** and **diphtheria** antitoxin levels.
It is concluded that the principal cause of local reactions after **vaccine** is not **diphtheria** toxoid or aluminum but a component(s) that was not varied among the five preparations, such as pertussis **vaccine**. The advent of acellular pertussis **vaccines** might provide a remedy.

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:323156 CAPLUS
DN 129:19687
TI Acellular **pertussis vaccine** with **diphtheria** and **tetanus** toxoids
IN Florent, Patrick; Stephenne, Jean; Vandecasserie, Christian
PA Smithkline Beecham Biologicals SA, Belg.; Florent, Patrick; Stephenne, Jean; Vandecasserie, Christian
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9819702	A1	19980514	WO 1997-EP6180	19971104 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2271008	AA	19980514	CA 1997-2271008	19971104 <--
	AU 9853196	A1	19980529	AU 1998-53196	19971104 <--
	AU 710475	B2	19990923		
	EP 941117	A1	19990915	EP 1997-950137	19971104
	EP 941117	B1	20020828		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
	CN 1236321	A	19991124	CN 1997-199491	19971104
	CN 1130226	B	20031210		
	BR 9712917	A	19991207	BR 1997-12917	19971104
	NZ 335384	A	20001027	NZ 1997-335384	19971104
	JP 2001503422	T2	20010313	JP 1998-521070	19971104
	AT 222773	E	20020915	AT 1997-950137	19971104
	EP 1240905	A1	20020918	EP 2002-75821	19971104
	EP 1240905	B1	20050511		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
	PT 941117	T	20021231	PT 1997-950137	19971104
	ES 2182131	T3	20030301	ES 1997-950137	19971104
	PL 188460	B1	20050228	PL 1997-333127	19971104
	AT 295178	E	20050515	AT 2002-75821	19971104
	PT 1240905	T	20050930	PT 2002-75821	19971104
	ES 2240647	T3	20051016	ES 2002-75821	19971104
	CZ 295954	B6	20051214	CZ 1999-1640	19971104
	ZA 9709984	A	19980723	ZA 1997-9984	19971106 <--
	TW 471971	B	20020111	TW 1997-86119712	19971224
	NO 9902156	A	19990504	NO 1999-2156	19990504
	NO 320186	B1	20051107		
	KR 2000053092	A	20000825	KR 1999-704016	19990506
	MX 9904278	A	20000131	MX 1999-4278	19990507
	HK 1022638	A1	20030228	HK 2000-101495	20000310
	US 2001014331	A1	20010816	US 2001-827785	20010406
	US 2004208898	A1	20041021	US 2004-838577	20040504
PRAI	GB 1996-23233	A	19961107		
	EP 1997-950137	A3	19971104		
	WO 1997-EP6180	W	19971104		
	US 1999-284887	B1	19990527		
	US 2001-827785	B1	20010406		

AB The invention provides a **diphtheria**, **tetanus** and **pertussis vaccine** comprising a **low** dose of each of **diphtheria toxoid** (D), **tetanus toxoid** (T), **pertussis toxin** (PT), filamentous hemagglutinin (FHA) and pertactin (69K). The **vaccine** maintains an ability to prevent **pertussis** while showing exceptionally low

reactogenicity. Combination **vaccines** comprising addnl. antigens are also provided.
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 43 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1999:252977 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900252977
TI Immunogenicity and reactogenicity of a **reduced**-dose **diphtheria-tetanus**-acellular **pertussis** **vaccine** (dTpa), a **reduced**-dose acellular **pertussis vaccine** (pa), and a licensed **diphtheria-tetanus** (dT) **vaccine** in 10-14 year-old adolescents.
AU Mertsola, J. [Reprint author]; Melot, V.; Ramalho, A.; Kaufhold, A.
CS Turku Univ. Hosp., Turku, Finland
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (**1998**) Vol. 38, pp. 294. print.
Meeting Info.: 38th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. San Diego, California, USA. September 24-27, 1998. American Society for Microbiology.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Slide)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 199

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 43 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1999:258918 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900258918
TI Immunogenicity and reactogenicity of a **low**-content **diphtheria-tetanus**-acellular **pertussis** (DTPa) **vaccine** as **booster** in 4 to 7-year-old children.
AU Dagan, R. [Reprint author]; Igbaria, K.; Piglansky, L.; Melot, V.; Van Brusteghem, F.; Kaufhold, A.
CS Ben-Gurion Univ., Beer-Sheva, Israel
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (**1998**) Vol. 38, pp. 292. print.
Meeting Info.: 38th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. San Diego, California, USA. September 24-27, 1998. American Society for Microbiology.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Slide)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 1999

L16 ANSWER 32 OF 43 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 13
AN 1985:434526 BIOSIS
DN PREV198580104518; BA80:104518
TI COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS AND SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES IN THE BLOOD OF RABBITS IMMUNIZED WITH ADSORBED **DIPHTHERIA-PERTUSSIS** -**TETANUS VACCINE** AN ADSORBED **DIPHTHERIA-** **TETANUS TOXOIDS** WITH NORMAL AND **REDUCED** ANTIGEN CONTENT.
AU KOZLOVA N N [Reprint author]; GERVAZIEVA V B; IL'NITSKAYA E A; MOSHIASHVILI I YA
CS II MECHNIKOV CENT RES INST VACC SERA, MOSCOW, USSR
SO Zhurnal Mikrobiologii Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, (**1985**) No. 4, pp. 39-42.
CODEN: ZMEIAV. ISSN: 0372-9311.
DT Article

FS BA
LA RUSSIAN
AB Adsorbed **DPT vaccine** and absorbed DT **toxoids** with normal and **reduced** antigen content were used for the immunization of rabbits. The levels of IgM and IgG and the dynamics of antibodies to **diphtheria** and **tetanus** toxins and to Bordetella **pertussis** in the blood sera of the animals were studied in the postvaccinal period (on days 15 and 34). This study revealed that the **reduction** of the antigen content of adsorbed DT **toxoid** to 5 Lf of **diphtheria toxoid** and 5 binding units of **tetanus toxoid** did not decrease the capacity of the preparation for increasing the levels of IgG and IgM antibodies to **diphtheria** and **tetanus toxins** in the sera of the rabbits. The **reduced** content of these **toxoids** in adsorbed **DPT vaccine** did not affect its capacity for inducing the enhanced synthesis of IgG antibodies to **diphtheria** and **tetanus toxins**, while the production of IgM and IgA remained unchanged. At the same time an increase in the titers of antibodies to B. **pertussis** in the animals was less pronounced than that observed after the injection of commercial adsorbed **DPT vaccine**. Additional investigations are necessary in order to establish the protective potency of the **pertussis** component in adsorbed **DPT vaccine** with the **reduced** content of **toxoids** and to find out the optimum antigenic composition for this preparation.

L16 ANSWER 38 OF 43 MEDLINE on STN
AN 76129653 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1251161
TI [**Booster** vaccination with a **diphtheria-tetanus vaccine** for dermo-jet with **low diphtheria toxoid** content].
Auffrisch-Impfung mit einem Diphtherie-Tetanus-Impfstoff fur Dermo-Jet mit niedrigem Diphtherietoxoidgehalt.
AU Wegmann A; Heiz R; Baumann T
SO Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, **(1976 Jan 24)** Vol. 106, No. 4, pp. 112-4.
Journal code: 0404401. ISSN: 0036-7672.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 197604
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760427
AB Indications are provided on how the organization of polyvaccinations against tuberculosis, **poliomyelitis** and **diphtheria-tetanus** in school collectivities can be rationalized. 19 persons aged 19-20 years were vaccinated intradermally with 1.5 Lf **diphtheria** toxoid and 15 Lf **tetanus** toxoid (contained in 0.1 ml) by means of a single injection with a jet injector (Dermo-Jet). In cases which had not previously been immunized, vaccination with the toxoid doses employed did not induce detectable antitoxin titers. In all cases which had previously been immunized the antitoxin titers after the **booster** injection were at least 400 times higher than the protection threshold for **diphtheria** and 1700 times higher than the protection threshold for **tetanus**. This was also the case in preimmunized cases which had no detectable antitoxin titer before the vaccination. The increase in antitoxin titer was inversely proportional to the prevaccinal titer in the manner of a logarithmic exponential function. It may be concluded from these results that the benefit of a **booster** vaccination is particularly high in poorly immunized persons whereas it is clearly limited in cases showing a high prevaccinal titer. The well tolerated intradermal vaccination with the jet injector (Dermo-Jet) can be considered as equivalent to the subcutaneous technic. From the point of view of organization (time consumption, problems of sterilization) this method is much preferable to intramuscular or

subcutaneous vaccination.

L16 ANSWER 41 OF 43 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1973:219893 BIOSIS
DN PREV197356049858; BA56:49858
TI IMMUNIZATION AGAINST **DIPHTHERIA TETANUS** AND **PERTUSSIS** WITH **REDUCED** DOSES OF ASSOCIATED **VACCINE**.
AU POLIKAR A; SOLOMONOVA K; MIHAILOVA V; RUMENOVA I
SO Epidemiologiya Mikrobiologiya i Infektsiozni Bolesti, (**1971**) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 17-21.
CODEN: EMIBA3. ISSN: 0425-1482.
DT Article
FS BA
LA Unavailable

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95076232 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7984981
TI Immune status and **booster** effects of **low** doses of **tetanus toxoid** in Swedish medical personnel.
AU Bjorkholm B; Wahl M; Granstrom M; Hagberg L
CS Department of Infectious Diseases, Goteborg University, Ostra Hospital, Sweden.
SO Scandinavian journal of infectious diseases, **(1994)** Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 471-5.
Journal code: 0215333. ISSN: 0036-5548.
CY Sweden
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199501
ED Entered STN: 19950116
Last Updated on STN: 19950116
Entered Medline: 19950105
AB Of 102 medical staff at a Swedish hospital, 81% had tetanus antitoxin titres > or = 0.01 IU/ml in 1984-85. The unprotected individuals (antitoxin titre < 0.01 IU/ml) were all > 30 years of age. Of this group, one-third lacked a protective antibody level against tetanus toxin. **Low booster** doses of **tetanus toxoid** (0.75 or 1.9 Lf) were given to 66 vaccinees with a history of previous basic vaccination and no history of **booster** vaccination within the previous 5 years. The median titre increased from 0.26 IU/ml before to 3.3 IU/ml after vaccination. **Low** doses of **tetanus toxoid** may thus still provide an adequate immune response when given as a **booster** vaccination to individuals with a reliable history of basic immunization.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
AN 90069457 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2587945
TI Immune status and **booster** effects of **low** doses of **diphtheria toxoid** in Swedish medical personnel.
AU Bjorkholm B; Wahl M; Granstrom M; Hagberg L
CS Department of Infectious Diseases, University of Goteborg, Ostra Hospital, Sweden.
SO Scandinavian journal of infectious diseases, **(1989)** Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 429-34.
Journal code: 0215333. ISSN: 0036-5548.
CY Sweden
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198912
ED Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19900328
Entered Medline: 19891222
AB During a diphtheria outbreak among Swedish alcoholics in 1984-1985, only 60% of 328 medical staff at risk for exposure had diphtheria antitoxin titers greater than or equal to 0.01 IU/ml, which is usually considered to give relative protection. 21% had levels between 0.01-0.09 IU/ml and the remaining 39% had titers greater than or equal to 0.1 IU/ml. **Booster** doses of 0.5 Lf-12.5 Lf of diphtheria toxoid were given to 450 vaccinees. Of 72 individuals with **low** pre-immunization titers, who were immunized with less than or equal to 2.5 Lf **diphtheria toxoid**, 40% failed to reach greater than or equal to 0.1 IU/ml when analyzed 4 weeks after vaccination. Local tenderness and swelling greater than 5 cm at the site of injection or general discomfort was found in 11% of those immunized with **low** dose **diphtheria toxoid** (less than or equal to 2.5 Lf). When the dose 0.5 Lf of diphtheria toxoid was combined with tetanus toxoid (3.75 Lf) the frequency of adverse reactions increased to 34% (p less than 0.001). The study shows that vaccination status in medical personnel must also be continuously examined in countries where **diphtheria** is

rare and that **low booster** doses of **diphtheria toxoid** may not achieve an adequate immune response.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
AN 81172425 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7219283
TI **Diphtheria** immunization in adolescents and adults with **reduced** doses of adsorbed **diphtheria toxoid**.
AU Feery B J; Benenson A S; Forsyth J R; Menser M A; Minty D W
SO The Medical journal of Australia, **(1981 Feb 7)** Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 128-30.
Journal code: 0400714. ISSN: 0025-729X.
CY Australia
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198106
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810613
AB A study was undertaken in Schick-positive university students and schoolchildren to determine the **diphtheria** antitoxin response to **vaccines** containing a **reduced** dose of adsorbed **diphtheria toxoid**. It was found that the majority of participants, apparently previously sensitized, responded with an increase in antitoxin titre to protective levels after performance of the Schick test, or after the first dose of **vaccine**. A group of non-immune students required three doses of **vaccine** to reach adequate antitoxin levels to ensure durable immunity. Only one local reaction was observed in the group of 51 students, and this was attributed to an Arthus-type reaction involving the tetanus toxoid component of a combined adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus **vaccine**.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
AN 69090769 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 5705656
TI [The usefulness of **boosters** of nonadsorbed **diphtheria toxoid** in **reduced** doses].
Opportunite des rappels d'anatoxine diphterique non adsorbee et a doses reduites.
AU Joubert L; Fauchet S; Picard F; Triau R
SO Revue d'immunologie et de therapie antimicrobienne, **(1968 Jul-Sep)** Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 245-51.
Journal code: 0253026. ISSN: 0035-2454.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
FS Priority Journals
EM 196903
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19690306

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:275303 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598289603
TI Can **reductions** in **diphtheria toxoid** or **aluminum** content **reduce** the reactogenicity of **booster** doses of **DPT vaccine**?.
AU Scheifele, David W. [Reprint author]; Meekison, William; Guasparini, Roland; Barreto, Luis
CS Vaccine Eval. Cent., 950 West 28th Ave., Vancouver, BC V5Z 4H4, Canada
SO Immunology and Infectious Diseases (Oxford), **(1995)** Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 73-77.
CODEN: IINDEK. ISSN: 0959-4957.
DT Article

LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 1995
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 1995
AB Large local reactions often follow **booster** doses of the diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (**DPT**) **vaccine** used in Canada. Their cause is uncertain but the relatively large dose of diphtheria toxoid is a possible contributor. This study was designed to determine if **vaccines** containing less diphtheria toxoid (25, 15 or 10 Lf per dose) and/or aluminum (0.33 or 0.17 mg per dose) would cause fewer adverse effects. Subjects included 373 healthy 4- to 6-year-olds due for a fifth dose of **DPT vaccine**. They were randomly assigned to receive one of five **DPT vaccines**, in double-blinded fashion. Local and systemic adverse reactions were assessed 24 h post-immunization by visiting research nurses. Blood was tested for antitoxins prior to and 4 weeks after immunization. The lot of standard **vaccine** caused fever in 21.9% and gtoreq 50 mm of injection site redness in 49.3% and swelling in 41.0%. Limited arm movement was detected in 26% and was severe in 5.5%. None of the modified **vaccines** reduced such morbidity significantly. All formulations produced large increases in tetanus and diphtheria antitoxin levels. It is concluded that the principal cause of local reactions after **vaccine** is not diphtheria toxoid or aluminum but a component(s) that was not varied among the five preparations, such as pertussis **vaccine**. The advent of acellular pertussis **vaccines** might provide a remedy.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1981:295875 BIOSIS
DN PREV198172080859; BA72:80859
TI **DIPHTHERIA** IMMUNIZATION IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS WITH **REDUCED** DOSES OF ADSORBED **DIPHTHERIA TOXOID**.
AU FEERY B J [Reprint author]; BENENSON A S; FORSYTH J R L; MENSER M A; MINTY D W
CS COMMONW SERUM LAB, 45 POPLAR RD, PARKVILLE, VIC 3052
SO Medical Journal of Australia, (**1981**) Vol. 68-1, No. 3, pp. 128-130.
CODEN: MJAUAJ. ISSN: 0025-729X.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB A study was undertaken in Schick-positive university students and schoolchildren to determine the **diphtheria** antitoxin response to **vaccines** containing a **reduced** dose of adsorbed **diphtheria toxoid**. The majority of participants, apparently previously sensitized, responded with an increase in antitoxin titer to protective levels after performance of the Schick test or after the 1st dose of **vaccine**. A group of non-immune students required 3 doses of **vaccine** to reach adequate antitoxin levels to ensure durable immunity. Only 1 local reaction was observed in the group of 51 students and this was attributed to an Arthus-type reaction involving the tetanus toxoid component of a combined adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus **vaccine**.